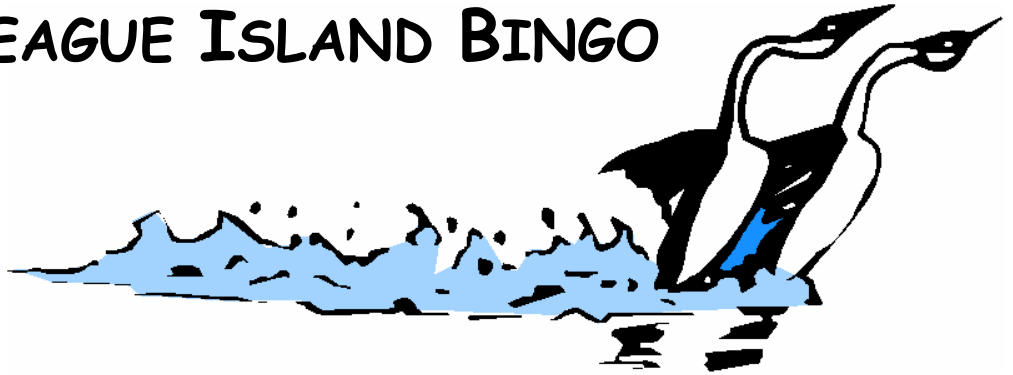


ASSATEAGUE ISLAND BINGO



ASSATEAGUE ISLAND BINGO



ASSATEAGUE ISLAND PUNCTUATION WARM UP

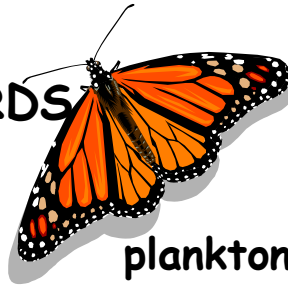
Punctuate these sentences using the following codes:

(.) 1 clap	(?) 2 claps	(!) 1 stomp
(,) 2 stomps	(') 1 finger snap	(:) 2 finger snaps
(-) 1 clap and 1 stomp		("") 1 clap, 1 stomp and 1 snap

- 1. Filter feeders, like clams and mussels, use siphons to eat.**
- 2. "The wild horses can bite and kick" the ranger exclaimed!**
- 3. "What's that bird over there" one of the visitors asked?**
- 4. How does the horseshoe crab use its tail?**
- 5. Piping Plovers, small endangered shorebirds, make their nests in the sand on Assateague Island.**
- 6. Some of the things that rangers carry in their backpacks are: a compass, clam shells, skate egg cases, whelk shells, and pictures.**
- 7. Some examples of shellfish are: ribbed mussels, quahog clams and oysters.**
- 8. "Fifty-two dollars for a postcard," the visitor exclaimed! "No," said the ranger. "It's fifty-two cents."**
- 9. Assateague's wild horses eat grasses, leaves, twigs, seaweed and poison ivy!**
- 10. To catch a blue crab, or even a fish, you need a lot of patience!**
- 11. "You should leave all food in you car," warned the ranger. "The horses might get into your tent while you're camping!"**
- 12. "What time is low tide?" The surfer asked the lifeguard.**

Name _____

WETLAND WORDS



Match each word with the meaning:

adaptation

bacteria

camouflage

detritus

filter feeder

fresh water

habitat

high marsh

low marsh

nutrients

photosynthesis

pioneer plant

plankton

salt marsh

salt water

seagrass beds

tides

wetland

1. A special area of land where water is present most of the time is called a

_____.

2. _____ are microscopic plants and animals floating in the water and moving with the wind, tides and currents.

3. An _____ is an adjustment made by a plant or animal in order to better survive in its environment.

4. Food, water, shelter and space are necessary for a plant or animal to live.

This natural home is called a _____.

5. _____ is water without dissolved salts, like tap water.

6. Plants and animals need _____ in order to grow, reproduce and survive.

7. Decomposed plant and animal debris form marsh mud or _____.

8. The grassy area between land and salt water is called the

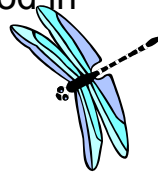
_____.

9. Microscopic organisms called _____ are responsible for decomposition in the salt marsh.
10. _____ is water with many dissolved salts, like the ocean.
11. Plant and animals use color, patterns or shapes for _____ or blending in with the surroundings.
12. Underwater grasses or _____, provide a safe habitat for marine creatures. The roots help hold the bay bottom in place, and the grass blades help clean and add oxygen to the water.
13. The _____ is the upper area of the marsh. This area is flooded only now and then by stormy weather.
14. _____ are the first plants to grow in an area. They improve soil conditions so other plants can begin to grow.
15. Animals that strain nutrients like plankton and detritus from the water are called _____.
16. The _____ is the lowest area of the marsh. This area is flooded daily by tides.
17. _____ result from the gravitational pull between the earth, sun and moon. This cycle occurs twice daily and about 50 minutes later each day.
18. Green plants use the energy from the sun to convert carbon dioxide and water into food. Oxygen is released in this process called _____.

Wetland Wrap-up

Match each phrase to a classmate's drawing.

Wetland Phrase	Name
1. No Wetlands, no seafood.	<hr/>
2. Cleanup efforts protect wetlands.	<hr/>
3. Wetlands trap pollution which can poison drinking water.	<hr/>
4. Dragonflies catch mosquitoes for food in wetlands.	<hr/>
5. Mosquito larvae are food for fish.	<hr/>
6. Wetlands provide habitat for migratory birds.	<hr/>
7. Seagrass beds provide camouflage for fish, crabs, clams and other wildlife.	<hr/>
8. Wetlands absorb water from rains and floods.	<hr/>
9. Chemicals can pollute wetlands.	<hr/>
10. Birds nest in wetlands.	<hr/>
11. Animals like raccoon, fox, otter, and muskrat find food in wetlands.	<hr/>
12. Wetlands provide food for people.	<hr/>
13. Too much waste from humans and animals Can damage wetlands.	<hr/>



14. Diamondback terrapins lay their eggs in the saltmarsh. _____
15. Wetlands provide jobs for people. _____
16. Birders often visit wetlands. _____
17. A permit is required to build on a wetland. _____
18. Runoff from construction sites, streets, and developments can pollute wetlands. _____
19. The roots of saltmarsh plants hold soil in place so the shore does not wash into the bay. _____
20. Wetlands often occur in a low area with edges that slope up to higher ground. _____
21. A saltmarsh is a type of wetland which slopes down into saltwater. _____
22. Nature centers educate people about wetlands. _____
23. Herons eat minnows which eat grass shrimp in wetlands. _____
24. Raccoons eat mussels which eat plankton and detritus in wetlands. _____
25. Wetland grasses provide winter shelter for mice and other small creatures. _____
26. Bacteria decompose dead wetland plants and animals. _____



Wetland Phrases

No Wetlands, no seafood.

Cleanup efforts protect wetlands.

Wetlands trap pollution, which can poison drinking water.

Dragonflies catch mosquitoes for food in wetlands.

Mosquito larvae are food for fish.

Wetlands provide habitat for migratory birds.

Seagrass beds provide camouflage for fish, crabs, clams and other wildlife.

Wetlands absorb water from rains and floods.

Chemicals can pollute wetlands.

Birds nest in wetlands.

Animals like raccoon, fox, otter, and muskrat find food in wetlands.

Wetlands provide food for people.

Too much waste from humans and animals can damage wetlands.

Diamondback terrapins lay their eggs in the saltmarsh.

Wetlands provide jobs for people.

Birders often visit wetlands.

A permit is required to build on a wetland.

Runoff from construction sites, streets, and developments can pollute wetlands.

The roots of saltmarsh plants hold soil in place so the shore does not wash into the bay.

Wetlands often occur in a low area with edges that slope up to higher ground.

A saltmarsh is a type of wetland that slopes into saltwater.

Nature centers educate people about wetlands.

Hérons eat minnows, which eat shrimp in wetlands.

Wetland grasses provide winter shelter for mice and other small creatures.

Raccoons eat mussels, which eat plankton and detritus in wetlands.

Wetlands produce oxygen.

Bacteria decompose dead wetland plants and animals.



EVALUATION FOR STUDENTS

Assateague Island National Seashore School Visit

Staff at Assateague Island National Seashore would like to hear what students have to say about our programs. Please share your thoughts with us.

School: _____

Type of program: _____

Grade: _____

What was the favorite part of your Assateague visit?

Please describe 3 things you learned in your program with the Ranger.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Thank you! Return this evaluation to your teacher who will mail it to the park.